OLD ENGLAND:

OR,

The NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By JONATHAN FREE, *of the Duchy of* Cornwall, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1752. [N°. 107.

Thou shalt not kill. Exodus xx. 13.

AS if conscious of too indeterminate a Meaning in this Precept, the Compilers of our public Liturgy have adhered more closely to the divine Spirit of the original Command in the *Common-Prayer Book*, where they have rightly translated it, *Thou shalt do no Murder*, which very properly ascertains the Species of Killing, and leaves no room for Design or Misapprehension to work upon in the Construction of it.

But, clear and explicit as the Word of God will always be, when faithfully transcribed, it must be a Reflection shocking to human Nature to observe it better comprehended than obeyed. That all Men know the Heinousness of *Murder*, is very certain; and yet that it is frequently committed, in one diabolical Shape or other, the indisputable Evidence of our own Senses bear us melancholy Witness. We shall not take upon us, to consider this horrid Crime in the divine Lights which might be of great Advantage be thrown over it. The Shepherds, in such a case, might complain that we usurped the Care of their *Flock*; but as this obvious Straying of the latter is perhaps more owing to its own invincible Dissoluteness than to the Want of Vigilance in the former, we may give the helping Hand in our own way, without assuming more of the holy Care than our Political Office necessarily demands of us.

When a People grow dissolute, those who are concerned in their Welfare immediately enquire into the Causes. These detected, they hope the Cure is half accomplished; as the Discovery of a Disease claims equal Merit in the Cure with the medical Remedies prescribed for it.

This is right in the Natural Body, but not in the Political. Those who believe it as easy to remove as to discover evil Causes in this last, must have received their Notions upon Credit only. Observation could never have taught such an Absurdity. But let us exemplify, and, if we can, without applying.

We have the highest Authority for saying, that a dissolute People cannot be so without a dissolute Government. The Apostle says, *If the First-fruit be holy, the Lump is also holy: and if the* Root *be rotten, so are the* Branches. This needs no Comment; for we mean to reform, not to offend: Nor indeed was it absolutely necessary to bring divine Testimony to prove the eternal Truth, that there are incorrigible Criminals, were it not to shew how they became so; and that, if doing this should be deemed libellous, St. *Paul* might have the Honour and the Danger of the Libel.

After this we shall not venture to assert the People of *England* dissolute: Nor indeed, if collectively considered, could we pass any such disgust Censure. However, that there are great and little Criminals amongst us, is we hope no Offence to Power, to say.

When Irreligion, Robbery and Murder, have dispersed themselves thro' a Community, it must have some remarkable Virtue to prevent a general Imputation of Vice: May the Divine first and then the Judge be further enabled to maintain that Virtue, and we need not fear the Imputation.

The several Acts passed last Session against *Murder* and Robbery, manifestly tend to this End. But, like all human Institutions, they are not without Defects. That kind of Reforming is beginning at the wrong End. Executing a *Murderer* the third Day after Conviction will not prevent *Murders*, nor can the harassing a wretched Prostitute make her a modest Woman. It is well known, That Persons who have lost their Reputation have also lost all Sense of it: We mean the *Thief* and the *Whore*; for the Murderer is out of the Question just in this Place. The little Charity too we commonly bestow on those Criminals, when they have survived the Censures of the Law, render it impracticable for them to avoid falling into their old Courses. Hence it is impossible for a Robber & a Prostitute, left to themselves, to become useful to the Community. It is as far as human Wit can extend, to devise Ways and Means to make them as little injurious as possible.

What then must be done? If we will have but few Murders, we must first find a Way to dispatch Robbery and Prostitution. But all Means hitherto have proved ineffectual to this End; we must therefore devise new.

The late Use the poor Foundlings have been put to, that of making Ropes, &c. for the *Herring Fishery*, might sketch out a very pretty Employ for these *Thieves* and *Whores*, in a Place built for the Purpose of their Reception. Here they might make some Retribution to the Public, for their former Depredations; and once admitted they should never be dismissed, at least under the Term of Seven or Fourteen Years, as in Transportation. A Name to this Place may easily be found; for Example: Suppose it is called *The Purgatory*, for, sure we are, here will be the *Excrements* of the Society.

—In such a case, the cruel Decree against those little Innocents just mentioned may be revoked, if indeed such a Decree in *England* can be real. They need not be brought up to supply us with *Hewers of Wood* and *Drawers of Water*; they need not be secluded the Blessings of a liberal Education; need not be living Evidences of the Barbarity of Mankind. Those who cannot comprehend the Meaning of this, have not been informed of the abominable Design rumoured about of bringing these Children up to hard Labour, without even teaching them to read their Mother-tongue. But this, we have the strongest Hopes, was only rumoured. Such a Practice would not be only unlike Men and *Christians*, but it would be a blasphemous Endeavour to defeat the Intention of the Almighty, by attempting to debase into Brutes those whom he had created Men. It would not however bear a Query, if the Practice was real, which were the greater Brutes; those who should make or those who should be made. But to return:

This *Purgatory*, tho' earthly, will have this heavenly Effect: It will not only separate the Evil from the Good, but it will in time, by the due Assistance of the Clergy backed by the Civil Power, make all Good. For this Purpose, all petty Criminals should see no other Jail than *The Purgatory*, and find no other Punishment than they should meet with there: And if they behaved well, and became industrious, particular Care should be taken to reward them accordingly. On the contrary, suitable Punishments should be the Portion of the Obstroperous and Indolent. It might be so regulated as to separate the well from the ill behaving, as the Healthy from the Sick, to prevent the Consequence of evil Communications. Marriage might be tolerated to those who, by their Behaviour, could demonstrate a right way of Thinking; and their Issue should be sent to be brought up in the Poor's House, which is to be under the Inspection of the *Guardians of the Poor*. All unlawful Intercourse between the Sexes to be strictly prohibited and punished. There must be as many of these *Purgatories* erected throughout the Three Kingdoms, as will answer the Intent of them.

Should it be demanded, by what Expence is all this to be maintained? it may be answered, By an equal Tax to be laid on all his Majesty's Civil Officers, commonly called *Placemen*. They may surely afford to contribute a small Part of their affluent Salaries to the Removal of an Evil those very Salaries have in Part produced; for if the Poverty of a People proceeds from too great a Number of Taxes, it must be allowed, and well known it is to the Frequenters of *Justice-Hall*, that Poverty is the Plea of every ingenuous Robber. Nor is it in many Instances wrong to deduce their Poverty from the Cause just hinted.

But if this Tax should be insufficient, which from the Multitude of its Objects cannot well be supposed, we might throw in to the Number all the *military Land-Officers*, above the Rank of Ensign or Cornet, who receive *full Pay in Time of Peace*. *Note*, Those who live flowingly on *Bribes* and *Pensions*, as they are very numerous, when they can be distinguished are understood to be included among the *Placemen*, because *a Seat* and *a Place* convey similar Ideas, and are in Effect the same.

Let us caution those who may think us in Jest, that we were never more in Earnest. The dreadful Crime of *Murder*, to prevent which the above Scheme is drawn out, will sufficiently secure us from such an Imputation; for we should esteem it criminal to jest when we should rather mourn. Tho' *Democritus* was no less a Philosopher than *Heraclitus*, we might venture to affirm the first was not so good a Patriot as the last. There is a Sincerity in Tears we do not expect to find in Laughter; tho', it must be confessed, there is in Laughter an Opportunity of speaking seasonable Truths to very good Purpose, which must not be accompanied by a contrary Affection without producing bad Effects: And it often lies upon a Reader to conceive more than he reads.

If however this Tax will not be indulged us, we have no Expedient left to ſave our *Purgatories*, but the *old one*. We muſt recur to the blind Goddeſs, as uſual; and borrow a Corner of *Guildhall*; for as this is ſo national an Undertaking, the Worſhipful Company of *Stationers* muſt not run away with the whole Honour of her Goddeſs's Reſidence, but will be humbly content to enjoy it in common with their equally-deſerving Fellow-citizens.

In the mean time, that all the *Whores* and *Rogues* by Profeſſion are thus provided for, tho' their own Labour is deſigned for their future Maintenance; we muſt have Recourſe to a very extraordinary Meaſure to prevent the Increaſe of more. All Fathers and Maſters of Families ſhall lead their Children and Servants to Church, where if any of them fall aſleep in Time of Devotion, the Miniſter ſhall have the Power of fining them. The Fine of the Seniors ſhall be heavy in proportion to the evil Conſequence of their Example: The Omiſſion of going to Church at all with their Families, muſt alſo be a handſome Fine.

We do not fine in this free Manner, without very ſtrong Inducements. While theſe Fines may augment the Revenue of the *Purgatory* in the Diſtrict where they are levied, they will in time leſſen the Occaſions of that Revenue, by preventing an Increaſe of Inmates to the *Purgatory* maintained by it. If however, the Practice of Fining ſhall be deemed an unſufferable Grievance to a *Free People*, or rather to a *People who were free*, a Power may be given to the *Purgatory* to ſell a Licence, diſpenſing in the Lump with all the Church-Rigors juſt mentioned, provided nevertheleſs all due Regard be had to the Intent of the *Purgatory*.

Let us enjoy in Thought what we can only wiſh to ſee, the Streets and Highways cleared of the Nuſances they now abound with, the Wolves of the Community converted into Beaſts of Burden, and Midnight become as ſafe to walk abroad in as Noonday! Thus it was in *Alfred*'s Days, if Tradition is not Fable.

But is it impoſſible to practiſe what we preach? Surely, the *Spin-houſe* in *Holland* is enough to convince us, that a *Purgatory* in *England* is not a mere Creature of Imagination. Such a thing might at leaſt be attempted, when ſo much is to be gained by it;---no leſs than the Suppreſſion of the moſt horrid Crime againſt God and Nature, and Obedience generally paid to the divine Command with which we began this Paper.

LONDON.

Thurſday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a wardmote at butcher's hall for the Election of an alderman for Billingſgate Ward, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, when William Beckford, Eſq; of Mincing lane, was unanimouſly choſen. He was accompanied to the wardmote by George Cooke, Eſq; and ſeveral other members of parliament. After his election he made a very handſome ſpeech to the Inhabitants, thanking them for the honor they had conferred on him.

Thurſday Samuel Fludger, Eſq; alderman of Cheap ward, was choſen colonel of the yellow regiment of this city, vacant by the death of the late Lord Mayor.

The gentlemen nominated by the Lord Mayor of this city for Sheriffs, and who have not fined to be excuſed from ſerving the ſaid office, have, we hear, agreed to ſtand the choice of the Common-hall, &c, in caſe of being choſen, are determined to ſupport each other in trying the iſſue at law.

Thurſday came on in the court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter-hall, a cauſe where a captain in the Navy was plaintiff, and an admiral defendant, for the latter impiſoning the former, when the Jury brought in a verdict of 10 l. for the plaintiff.

We hear that the proper meaſures are taking to outlaw the perſon principally concerned in ſpiriting away the French Marquis.

Tueſday night died ſuddenly at his houſe in Cook's Court, Camomile ſtreet, Mr. Joſeph Mendes, ſenior, much regretted by his friends & acquaintance. The bulk of his eſtate, he has left to his ſon Mr. Manaſſeh Mendes.

Laſt week died, at his chambers in Coney-Court, Gray's Inn, Tho. Pargiter, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Scotland. It is remarkable, that he barred and bolted the door of his chambers for ſeven years paſſed, made his own bed, and would ſuffer no Perſon to come near him. He dying inteſtate, his fortune, which is very conſiderable, devolves to Samuel Fuller, of Wincheſter, Eſq;

On Tueſday laſt died at Oxford, of the ſmall-pox, aged eighteen, Alleyn Bonnell, Eſq; a gentleman-commoner of Queen's College, and ſon and heir of John Bonnell, of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordſhire, Eſq;

The corps of the late biſhop of Durham was interred on Sunday night, in the cathedral at Briſtol.

This worthy prelate died a batchelor, and, during the twelve Years he was biſhop of Briſtol, ſpent more money in repairing and beautifying the epiſcopal ſeat than he received from the whole ſee. His Lordſhip, upon his tranſlation to Durham, immediately ſet about repairing his two ſeats there, which, if he had lived, he would have put into as good a condition as he did his palace at Briſtol. It is ſaid that he entered himſelf an annual ſubſcriber of 400 l. a year to the county hoſpital at Durham, as ſoon as he came to the biſhopric thereof.

By his lordſhip's will the reverend Dr. Foſter, his domeſtic chaplain, is appointed executor, and his eſtate he has left divided very equitably amongſt his relations.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT,

Before Richard Carter and John Hervey, Eſqrs.

Begins at Preſteign, Saturday Auguſt 1. Proceeds to Brecon 7, and ends at Cardiffe 13.

NORTH WALES.

The Hon. W. Noel, and the Hon. J. Talbot.

Begins at Montgomeryſhire, Wedneſday July 29. Proceeds to Denbighſhire, Aug. 4, Flintſhire 10, & ends at Cheſhire 15.

At the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for county of Surry, held laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, by adjournment, at St. Margaret's hill Southwark, John Leppard, a pawnbroker in Kent ſtreet, Southwark, ſtood indicted for taking in pawns on the ſabbath day, and alſo ſtood indicted for taking threepence halfpenny for the loan of one ſhilling for one week; to which indictments he pleaded guilty, and was fined five ſhillings for the firſt, and twenty ſhillings for the other.

And Nathaniel Havergill (who was convicted of a miſdeameanor at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace held at Ryegate, in for the ſaid county, on Tueſday the 17th of April laſt, (for which he then received ſentence to continue in cuſtody for one year, and then to be diſcharged) was brought down to the ſaid adjournment, and for the very ſame offence received a freſh ſentence, which is tranſportation to ſome of his majeſty's colonies in America, for the ſpace of ſeven years.

At the ſaid adjournment the petition of the poor debtors in confinement in the county goal of Surry, was taken into conſideration, and it was ordered by the court, that the grievances therein complained of, ſhould be immediately inſpected into.

Tueſday began the ſeſſions of peace at guildhall, where was tried the ſervant girl to Mr. Hill the leather breeches maker, late of Long lane, deceaſed. The priſoner was indicted on a miſdeameanor, for putting ſome powders, &c. at ſundry times, in his victuals; when after a trial which laſted ſome time, the priſoner ſias found guilty, and ſentenced to pay a fine of 1 s. and to ſuffer three years impriſonment in Newgate.

On Saturday the body of a woman cleanly dreſſed was taken out of the canal in St. James's Park. There was an appearance about her head as if ſhe had received ſome violence.

Laſt Monday the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of the woman who was taken out of St. James's canal laſt Saturday; her name was Elizabeth Salmon, ſhe had been but lately diſcharged from Bridewell, as being much fitter for the Lock hoſpital than that place; ſhe was quite rotten, and in a moſt diſmal condition.

Wedneſday the celebrated Stroud received his laſt whipping, from the white bear in Piccadilly to St. James's Church, which was the ſevereſt he ever had. He was afterwards carried to Newgate on freſh accuſations.

Tueſday morning the body of a middle-aged woman tightly dreſſed, was taken dead out of the upper pond belonging to the New River company near Iſlington. There were no marks of violence about her, and therefore ſhe is ſuppoſed to have thrown herſelf in. She was carried to Clekenwell church yard.

Wedneſday the Right Rev. & Right Hon. governors of the charterhouſe, met and choſe Dr. Hawys phyſician to the ſaid houſe, in the room of Dr. Hall, deceaſed. There were 11 Governors preſent, ſix of whom were for Dr. Hawys, and five for Dr. Akenſide.

Monday the right hon. the earl and counteſs of Coventry ſet out from their houſe, in Groſvenor ſquare for Dover, to embark there for France.

Laſt week ſeveral publicans in the Tower-hamlets were fined for ſuffering people in their houſes on ſundays duriug divine ſervice.

Sunday about four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Alexander Sidney, a wine merchant in Crutched fryars, & Mr. Roberts, being in a chair, were ſtopt by a footpad about 2 miles from Epping, who robed them of their watches and ſome ſilver. Immediately after, their horſe took fright, and ran away with them, and the chair was overturned; by which accident Mr. Roberts was very dangerouſly hurt, and one of Mr. Sidney's Thighs was much bruiſed.

Monday Lydia Peutris was examined before the ſitting alderman, for keeping a diſorderly houſe in the pariſh of St. Bride, and not being able to find Security for her good behaviour, was committed to Wood ſtreet compter, and two inhabitants paying ſcot & bearing lot in the pariſh, were, together with the conſtable, bound over by recognizance, to proſecute and give evidence againſt her this ſeſſions.

It is ſaid that the men of war in the Weſt Indies are ordered home, and ſome others are ordered to their ſtations forthwith.

The Amazon man of war, from London, is arrived at Duhlin, to cruize on the Iriſh coaſt.

There is adviſe that the Molly, Lane, arrived at Angola from London on the 20th of December.

The Speedwell, Hog, from London for Philadelphia, was well the 12th inſt. in Lat. 48——40 153 leagues to the weſtward of cape Clear.

Capt. Spencer arrived in the river from South Carolina, ſpoke with the Rainbow, Croſs, of Liverpool, from Newcaſtle for South Carolina, in Lat. 34—16. N. Longit. 69—27 weſt from London, who had been out 14 weeks, and was ſhort of proviſions, but capt. Spencer ſpared him ſome. In the ſame latitude he parted company with the Friendſhip, Foreſt, from Carolina, all well.

Capt. Pacey arrived in the river from Oporto, ſpoke with the Clapham, Maitland, from London for Turkey, the 12th inſt. 19 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, all well.

Capt. Burnell, arrived at Dover from Jamaica, parted company with the Planter, White, from Jamaica for Briſtol, of cape Donna Maria in the windward paſſage, all well.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that the ſtates general have publiſhed a placard for the improvement and encouragement of their herring fiſhery.

Laſt Week Mr. Martindale ſold his famous bay horſe Guſtavus, to the earl of Antrim, for 500 guineas; and on Monday his lordſhip's groom ſet out from Lambourn in Berkſhire, with the ſaid horſe for Cheſter, in order to embark for Ireland.

Laſt Monday morning early a highwayman well mounted robbed ſeveral perſons near the windmill on Barnes common, and tho' cloſely purſued got clear off.

Wedneſday one Williams a horſe jocky, was committed to the Gatehouſe, on ſuſpicion of ſtealing two very valuable mares belonging to lord Chetwynd, which his lordſhip kept for breeding.

A few days ago a perſon, imagined, from the deſcription often given of him, to be the very Baxter ſuſpected as an accomplice in the robbery & murder of Carey, the higler, was taken up at Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire; but, in his way to a juſtice, he reſcued himſelf from thoſe that took him, and got to a public houſe, where were two of his comrades, both Higlers, with one of whom he changed his bluiſh coat for a brown pluſh one, and by that means got clear off. Preſently after, however, his purſuers came to the ſaid houſe, and there finding the above two fellows and one with the ſuppoſed Baxter's coat on, they immediately carried them before a magiſtrate to whom they give ſuch contradictory accounts of each other, that one was committed to goal and the other to bridewell.———The public are deſired to obſerve, that the Perſon who eſcaped as above, does not wear a blue but a brown pluſh coat.

Private letters from Francfort aſſure us, that the French have ſuddenly reduced twenty-five men in every company of the German troops in their ſervice; a circumſtance that has been improved by the recruiting officers in that city, and more eſpecially by the Pruſſians. Theſe letters add, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty has taken four new Swiſs regiments into his pay, of four battalions each.

The principality of East Friesland, which now occasions such a warm dispute between his Majesty and the king of Prussia, lies in the northwest part of Germany, bordering upon Groningen, a Province of the united Netherlands. It was formerly a sovereign state, under the protection of the Dutch, but upon the death of the last Prince, the King of Prussia took Possession of it, tho' the Dutch also claimed it. Embden is the capital city, to which his Prussian majesty has lately granted so many Privileges and immunities, in order to extend its commerce and make trade flourish in his dominions.

They write from Dresden, that the Universalia for convoking the Polish general diet at Grodno were signed, and that his majesty proposed to be there the latter End of August to open the same.

They write from Vienna, that a great part of the Imperial troops will be encamped this summer. It is estimated here, that this resolution has been taken on account of the contest about East Friesland, lest the affair should be attended with any consequences unfavourable to the election of a king of the Romans.

Our last letters from Genoa acquaint us, that they have received certain intelligence there, that the government of the piratical state of Tripoly has declared, that they shall pay no farther respect to the French flag; in consequence of which some vessels of that nation have been already taken, and declared good prizes.

On Tuesday night about nine o'clock a gentleman was attacked between Holloway and highgate by 3 persons meanly mounted, and appeared as if they were drivers of post chaises, one of whom presented a pistol to the gentleman's breast, and demanded his Watch and Money; on which the gentleman desired him to take his pistol away, and he would readily deliver, which the fellow did, and then the gentleman gave him his watch and money; but one of the rogues damned his eyes, and said, give him his watch again, it will betray us; but he paid no regard to his companion. They bid the Gentleman good night, and made off.

On Tuesday the Coroner's Inquest sat at the lying-in Hospital in Brownlow-street, on the body of a woman who died there on Monday last. She came into the hospital on Tuesday 7-night in labour, & was delivered in about half an hour; she had a very easy labour, but declared from the moment she came in, frequently till her death, that she had been beat and kicked, and otherwise abused by her husband, a porter. The jury, after hearing the report of the gentlemen of the faculty of the hospital, who opened the body, and examining the matron and the nurses, brought in their verdict Manslaughter, and a warrant is issued out to apprehend the husband.

We are assured from Marlborough, that on Tuesday last a barber there, tired in all probability of the storms of Matrimony, sold his Wife to a surveyor of Land in London, but then happened to be at that time, for five shillings half wet and half dry; to which contract the better (or worse) both the seller and the buyer entered into a bond of 100 l. to be forfeited by him who should not have and hold thereto: And that pursuant to this agreement, the wife, (willingly) on the next day, was preparing for a consummation thereof.

On Saturday morning a woman, who was a servant at a gentleman's house in Bloomsbury-square, was delivered of a child by herself, which she put immediately into a pail of water, and afterwards flung on a dunghill; upon which she was discovered and brought justice.

Sunday in the afternoon a woman, disguised in men's cloaths, came to Mr. Scott's, a shoemaker, the corner of King's-street in Moorfields, and inquired for the people of the house, and being told they were gone abroad, she went to a lodger's room up two pair of stairs, where seeing only a woman, she that was in Disguise pulled out a very sharp butcher's cleaver from under her coat, and struck the other woman, who, by turning her head a little aside, in part missed the blow; but she is dangerously cut on one side of her face and on the shoulder, and it is very doubtful whether she can recover. Upon an outcry she was taken, and carried before a Magistrate, who committed her to prison. There are various reports concerning what should be the cause of this unhappy affair; but it is generally thought to be founded upon jealousy.

And on Monday the said woman was examined before justice Fielding. With her was brought the wounded woman's husband, who was proved to have visited the assailant in his own cloaths, with whom he had kept company for some Time, and had lately had a child by her; but the affair was kept intirely secret from his wife, whom he married without the consent, or even knowlege, of his relations. These and other circumstances appearing against him, he was committed to the Gatehouse as a party concerned in the deed, and the woman who did it was sent back to New Prison. A very large sum was offered in bail for him, which the justice refused, till it appeared that his wife's wounds were not mortal.

Mr. Keith's Chapel, in May-Fair, Hyde-Park Corner, where the Marriages are performed by Virtue of a Crown Stamp and Certificate for a Guinea, is opposite the great Chapel and within Ten Yards of it. The Way to the Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-street, and down Clarges-street, and turn on the Left-Hand.—Several Persons belonging to Churches and Chapels together with many others, supposing the Marriages to be detrimental to their Interest, have made it their Business to rave and clamour, but in such a Manner, as not to deserve an Answer, because every Thing they have said tends only to expose their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Sense and Understanding.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, June 16. We hear that her grace the duchess of Hamilton has ordered a house to be fitted up in Hamilton, for the reception of twelve poor girls and a mistress: They are to be taken at the age of seven, and kept till fourteen, to be cloathed and fed; and taught to read and spin, &c. and what they gain by their work, is to be their own, and is to be given them at the end of their time. The whole to be under the protection of four trustees.

On the 13th current, there was paid in to the treasurer of the society of Scotland for propagating christian knowlege, five pounds sterling, being the donation of William Gordon a soldier in the castle of Dumbarton, who had some few days before given the like sum to the poor of the parish of Dumbarton. An Example worthy the imitation of people in higher station of life.

"Extract of a letter from Sterling, June 10.

"On Monday the 8th current, the country people about Glins, eight or nine miles from this place, discerning smoke coming out of an uninhabited cottage in two different places, they gathered themselves together, thinking it might be the rendezvous of some lawless gang. Upon coming thither, they found two fellows roasting legs of mutton upon timber spits, at two fires, and another fellow preparing more to roast. They apprehended the three, and, on searching the house, found 18 legs of mutton, together with the skins, whereby the sheep were known to belong to the laird of Glins: Two of the fellows escaped out of their hands, but they brought the third into our prison, who says his name is Allan Cameron, and that he only joined the rest in the spring at Lochaber, It is supposed that the murderer of Glenure is one of this desperate Gang."

IRELAND.

Dublin, June 16. Last Sunday se'nnight in the dead time of the night a Fire unhappily broke out in one of Mr. Cavenagh's stables at Killcullen bridge (occasioned by the carelessness of a sleepy boy, which was discovered at one in the morning by a chaiseman) which in less than an hour's time consumed the stable, five horses, and nine houses, with several outhouses belonging to an industrious, quiet, honest set of dealers and tradesmen, who, with the greatest difficulty, got themselves and large families of children naked out of the flames. Providence was so favourable to the widow Cavenagh, as to have still preserved her stable for 100 horses.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 12, O.S. 'Tis said that the petition of the clergy has very much displeased the king, and that his majesty has shewn his disgust to the deputies at many of the demands made therein.

GERMANY.

Hanover, June 12, O. S. Sir Hanbury Williams pursuant to the King's orders arrived here on the 19th, and discoursed with his Majesty very particularly on his negociations at Dresden, whither he is soon to set out again with fresh Instructions.

Yesterday being his Majesty's accession to the British throne the court appeared in great splendor; but the profusion of jewels on the ladies, and the duke of Newcastle's entertainment were the most distinguished particulars of the celebration. His grace and baron Forster have had a conference with his Polish majesty's minister on the propereſt method to satisfy that prince's claims.

The King always dines and sups in public. It is remarked, that this journey the foreign ministers are not admitted to the royal table. Every evening his Majesty takes a turn in the Orangery, and three times a week shews himself at the French play.

A Gentlewoman, the Wife of a Merchant, now big with Child and near her Time, whose Husband once lived in Credit and Esteem, but thro' inevitable Misfortunes has been confined in Prison Five Years and upwards, and is now destitute of all Relief or Succour but what the good and gracious Hand of Providence shall inspire well-disposed Christians to bestow, humbly implores their Charity to help them and their Family in this severe Distress ——The Compassionate who are pleased to lend an assisting Hand in the Preservation of this Family from perishing for want, are desired to send their Donations to Mr. Purser, a Printer, in Red-Lion Court, Fleet-street; and the Favour shall be publicly acknowleged in this Paper.

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